

WHOLE NO. 8831.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

THREE DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Another Engagement Between the Piedmontese and Neapolitans.

ARRIVAL OF VICTOR EMANUEL AT SESSA.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN NAPLES.

BREAKING UP OF THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

THE SOUTHERN MOVEMENTS.

Our Special Despatches from Washington, Norfolk, Columbia and Milledgeville.

The Feeling in the National Capital, Alabama, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas.

Interesting Proceedings in the United States Court in Charleston.

Speech of Judge Magrath Before the Court.

WHAT THE CANADIANS THINK OF SECESSION.

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EVIDENCES CONTINUE TO POSE IN FROM THE PRESIDENT ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH SHOWING THE EXTENSIVE EXTENSION OF THE SECESSION MOVEMENT AND OF THE SOLID AND DEEP SEATED DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY, TO TAKE SPEEDY ACTION IN THE MATTER. Unless there is something done, and that quickly, too, by the people in the North to appease and allay the excitement in the South, all will be lost.

A gentleman who arrived here this evening from the South, having passed through Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina and Virginia, says the people are excited to a degree that is perfectly alarming. He says there is not a doubt among the people since the announcement of Lincoln's election, and that is to cease all connection with the North.

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1860.

The Movement of the South—Great Interest Manifested in Washington—The Great Union and the Republican Party—The Real Cause of the Southern Excitement—What the South Want and What the Federalists Demand—The Doctrine of Nullification and Secession—Identity of Secession and Revolution, &c., &c.

All eyes are now turned to the South, and it is impossible to exaggerate the degree of solicitude that is felt by her readers and most devoted and self-sacrificing friends here that she will not, at this crisis, put herself in the wrong.

At present the prevailing opinion is entirely in the right as regards the great points of controversy between them and the republican party. Were this not the case, it is difficult to imagine, on the ordinary principles of human nature and the usual course of events, why nothing like a republican party exists in any of these States.

They believe that hostility to slavery is inherent in the Northern mind, and is taught in schools, colleges, churches, the family circle, and has become the fixed sentiment of the Northern people, not to be eradicated. In this belief is right. They believe, too, that the creed of the republican party indicates the disposition and determination of its leaders to give that hostility to Southern domestic institutions such an active direction as renders their right of property insecure and invades the peace of their families and freedom, and tends to incite to rebellion, robbery, murder, and other crimes against the innocent and pure to shocking for patient contemplation.

It is, besides, quite a mistake to fancy that the menacing attitude of the South has been produced by a mere party defect in a Presidential election. They feel that they are not only overcome at the polls, but that victory has been won by a popular majority, committed in a settled and determined enemy against their whole social system, the very foundations of their business interests, their individual and personal safety, as well as property and happiness. This is the sting of the late triumph of the republicans over the friends of the constitution, the Union and the equality of the States.

This is the irretrievable wound which produces the excitement now extending through all the States of the Confederacy. It is to be wondered at that they should be unwilling to trust a party which comes so entirely into power, proclaiming principles that not only interfere with their rights, but carry assault to their homes and freedom.

It must be a severe critic upon human actions who can pronounce censure upon our Southern brethren for making some efforts to establish a check to what they feel they are destined to experience, in the tenderest points, from Northern aggressions. He must possess little acquaintance with human nature who can feel surprise that our Southern brethren should desire a sure guarantee for their rights, their tranquility, and their unobscured domestic condition, than the justice or mercy of the North. They have too much reason to believe that among the abolitionists there is about as much ardor as there is milk in a milk pail; and they too are not without the feeling of a fragile or flimsy shield.

By abolitionists in feeling, and as ready, with opportunity served, to raise the fratricidal hand against what is called "the slave power," is the people and institutions of the South. Now, the prayer and hope of us who love the whole Union, and who deprecate the grievous wrong perpetrated by the disturbers of the peace of our neighbors, is that the South will not be driven, under these circumstances, into the wrong. Nullification is universally looked upon as a delusion and a snare. The idea of a State remaining within the Union, and at the same time making null and void within her territory an act of the Federal Union, is utterly abandoned. But the attempt is now made to show that secession was contemplated at the ratification of the constitution, is the contingency of repudiation and repudiation by the Federal government. The

doctrine is far more plausible than nullification ever was, and attractive to its support quite as different set of advocates from those whose reasonings in favor of nullification were so completely refuted and overthrown by the great statesmen and constitutional exponents of 1850 and 1853. It is receiving now the earnest attention and study of all who take an interest in political philosophy. Without presumption I trust I may venture the remark that it has a little foundation in the constitution, and the exploded doctrine of nullification; and I will add that the result of the public examination and discussion to which this theory of secession is now subjected will be, that it is absolutely untenable and irreconcilable with the principles of regulated liberty and constitutional government.

The secession of a State is nothing less nor more than revolution. And the secessionists must make up their minds to encounter all the hazards to which revolution exposes themselves. This is a grave matter; and, in my opinion, if South Carolina takes this extreme step, her sister States to whom she looks for support will not follow her. But I have written enough for today.

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INTERESTING FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Mr. Lincoln's Opinion of the Secession Movement—Immense Receipt of Letters by the President Elect, &c., &c.

SWANSEA, N. H., Nov. 11, 1860.

The republican Mecca is comparatively quiet today. Mr. Lincoln is getting some repose. His mail is immense. Most of his letters are from impetuous men, who have thrust themselves forward in the campaign in order to become prominent, in hope thereby to induce Mr. Lincoln to believe that they had done him immense service, and consequently that he was under great obligations to them. He would have been better off without them. Among the letters he has received since his election are two or three from prominent republican politicians, the country who did all they could to defeat his election for the Senate and secure that of Douglas. These demagogues have the audacity to suppose that Mr. Lincoln has forgotten their treachery to him and his party, and that he will now accept them as his advisers, they will find themselves mistaken. Greeley can hardly be counted in this list, as he is more than compensated for the political sin he committed in fighting against Lincoln by his efforts to secure his nomination against Seward at Chicago. Not so with others, some of whom, like Wilson, of Massachusetts, secretly whisper in the ear of Garrison, who is not to be deceived by these ones, and will never forget that he has been deceived by these ones.

Mr. Lincoln had a private interview with Mr. Sumner last evening, says he conversed with the President elect about the secession movement South, and the latter expressed his regret that the South, having always been loyal to the Union, should be the first to manifest a disposition to break it up, and especially under a democratic administration, and therefore to testify.

Advises here indicate that the present excited state of feeling in the South will soon give place to more politic movement, perhaps a national Convention, to be composed of the best minds of all the States, to consider and settle peacefully the question of Union and disunion. The conduct of the present administration is closely watched with reference to the existing state of affairs in the South, and by no one with more interest than Mr. Lincoln himself. Springfield still continues to be crowded with people, and the interior looks here do not half accommodate them.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SCHOOLMASTER AT THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL.—The inmates of the New York Hospital were thrown into a high state of excitement yesterday, in consequence of a rumor of attempt to poison one of the patients, named James Gilley. The facts, as reported by the officers of the hospital, are somewhat startling, but in the end the case will probably assume a much less serious aspect than it does at present. Mr. Gilley, it appears, is captain of the schooner Sea Bird, plying between this city and Baltimore. He is a native of New York, and is a man of some prominence. He is in consequence of a severe attack of intermittent fever, he went to the New York Hospital, with the view of procuring proper medical attendance.

At dinner, on Saturday afternoon, the captain noticed a certain peculiarity about his soup, and thinking that there might be something wrong, he refused to partake of more than a few spoonfuls. The idea of poison did not enter his mind, however, until some hours afterward, when he was taken suddenly ill with purging and vomiting. Captain Gilley at once attributed his illness to the soup, and in the same breath declared that he believed an attempt was made to assassinate him for the sake of \$200, which he usually carried about his person. No doubt could exist as to the truth of his statement, as he had been informed that he might consider himself under arrest. By this time the doctor and his assistants had arrived at the hospital, and the captain was being attended to. He was in a high state of excitement, and was being attended to by the doctor and his assistants. He was in a high state of excitement, and was being attended to by the doctor and his assistants.

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